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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Foreign Occurrences.

MILITARY EVENTS in SWITZERLAND.

ARMY OF HELVETIA.

Auzust 16.

"SINCE the morning of the 12th, we have been engaged with the Auſtrians, who were on this ſide of the lake of Zurich. It was very laſt night when after a heavy fire and a vigorous charge with the bayonet, that under favour of a ſtorm, we ſucceeded in driving them back on the lake of Bakin, and putting them to route. The number of their ſlain is enormous, they are piled up and have not yet been counted. To my own knowledge, 5000 men and a General have ſurrendered. The whole number is eſtimated at 15,000. Deſertion is very frequent amongſt them. They are ſtill purſued beyond the Lake, and their army is in a ſtate of route that prevents them from oppoſing any reſiſtance. Be you diſpoſed to make war on the plunderers (theſe are our only enemies in the interior) as we are diſpoſed to do it againſt the coalition, and ſoon from one end of the world to the other will reſound the cries of *Vive la Grand Nation! Vive la Republique!*"

P. S. *I am in ſuch a hurry, that I forgot to tell you that we loſt but very few men*

"CUYOT."

PARIS, Auguſt 19.

MESSAGE *from the Directory to the Councils.*

"Citizens, Repreſentatives,

"The Executive Directory haſten to inform you that the army of Switzerland has reſumed a reſpectable attitude, and that its firſt movement was diſtinguiſhed by an advantage worthy of Republican ſoldiers. An account was received yeſterday by the Telegraphe, that this army marched on the 14th againſt Schwitz and Alſtorf, of which it obtained poſſeſſion; that it made priſoners to the enemy, and took 12 pieces of cannon and 2 ſtandards. A column of the unfortunate troops diſtinguiſhed itſelf particularly by taking two pieces of cannon.

"SIEYES, Preſident.

CLARKE, *General of Diviſion to the Miniſter at War.*

STRASBURGH, Auguſt 19.

"On the 14th and 15th of Auguſt, the loſs of the enemy in wounded and priſoners, amounted to 5000 men, amongſt whom are 30 officers, two of rank and one colonel, beſides many cannon, waggons with their appertenances, have fallen into our power.

(Signed) "CHAPPE."

Paris, Auzuſt 25—A letter from Gen. *Maſſena* of the 21ſt inſtant, contains the reſult of the following actions. The attack of *Mount St. Gothard* has completely ſucceeded. The enemy there loſt 20 pieces of cannon. We have made 8400 priſoners.

Le Redacteur.

Vienna, Auguſt 17.—A Courier from the Archduke Charles has come to haſten the march of the Ruſſian auxiliary troops, and to order them to make no ſtoppages.

London, Auguſt 31—From a peruſal and a compariſon of the French papers laſt arrived, it is evident that the French had reſolved to attack at the ſame moment an attack along the whole line occupied by their troops, from the ſource of the Aar to the Genoeſe Appennines.—Maſſena was to attack in Switzerland, *Championet* on the frontiers of Piedmont, and *Joubert* on the ſide of the ſtate of Genoa. It is not improbable that *Maſſena* remained ſo long inactive, notwithſtanding his ſuperiority in numbers over the Archduke, only becauſe he was waiting till the other Generals would be ready to ſecond him. This projected attack, we are given to underſtand, did take place on the ſame day, at all the principal points. *Joubert* made a trifling advance with his left, between the Orba and the Bormida, but he at the ſame time loſt ground on his right. Gen. *Kienmayer* having taken poſſeſſion of one of the important points of Sarzanello, Pontremoli, but even of all the Gulph of Spezzia. *Championet* made himſelf maſter of ſeveral poſts and of ſome paſſes, advantages which the poſſeſſion of Turin by the allies renders of little importance. *Maſſena* having under his command the ſtrongeſt French army, and having detached from the weakeſt army of the allies, may boaſt of a temporary ſucceſs, reſulting from a concerted attack, aided by ſuperiority of numbers.

Notwithſtanding the contradictions and manifeſt exaggerations of the French accounts, one fact appears ſtriking, namely, that while the army of *Maſſena* was attempting to dislodge the archduke from his poſt on the Limmat after 3 days engagements conſiderably reinforced, ſucceeded in driving the Auſtrians from the canton of Zurich, from part of that of Uri, in which it is ſituated, and even in penetrating to the right bank of the lake of Zurich.—In this we cannot go ſo far as to affirm that they may not have taken poſſeſſion of certain poſts; but it is reaſonable to give credit to their accounts, to the diſadvantage of the Auſtrians; eſpecially when we conſider that the cal[endar] hole of the former are officially. Without however, waiting for the German Gazetteers, we may be allowed to ſuſpect, that the good fortune of the French has been attended with no conſequences of ſerious importance, nay even that it has been followed by reverſes: After the fitting of the 16th, when the Directory ſent a new meſſage to the Councils on the ſame advantages which they had already announced in the ſitting of the 18th, they made no other communication; and the French papers to the 16th make no mention of any later triumphs.—This ſilence renders it highly probable that the ſucceſſes of the French are confined to thoſe which they obtained on the 14th and 15th, more or leſs—for if the French had in fact advanced (as a letter from Berne of the 18th aſſerts) as far as Rapperſwill and Staffen, the left of the Archduke would have been ſo turned, that that prince muſt either have driven them immediately from thoſe two poſts, or he muſt have himſelf abandoned his poſitions before Zurich. This laſt event is not ſtated—it ſeems therefore improbable that the former could have happened, and we may readily conclude, that the letter from Berne contained a falſe ſtatement.—This latter opinion is confirmed by the laſt letter from *Maſſena*, dated the 21ſt, which ſpeaks only of the capture of *Mount St. Gothard*. To this at the utmoſt, no doubt the advantages of the French are confined, and we are left wholly in the dark as to any ſubſequent reverſes which they may have experienced. It is well ſaid, "*that no lie is ſo great as half the truth.*" and this ſort of lie is generally the reſult of the French accounts compared with the real ſtate of facts.

Notwithſtanding the flattering tales which are propagated by the French government, of the advantages obtained and expected from *Maſſena*; that general is himſelf ſo diſheartened at his proſpects, that he has requeſted leave to reſign.

The North of Europe, (*Denmark* excepted) has joined the coaleſced world, perhaps the Danes are ſtill what they were in the 9th century, but if they are not, they ought not to join or to patronize plunder and rebellion. A year ago ſuch monarchs were pardoned, from the idea that they were afraid, but now that fear is no longer the order of the day, they ought to act as men if they cannot act as kings.

The North has often overrun the South. Once but ſave it and the account will be clear. As for any blame attached to the combined powers, it is an abſurdity—for the cauſe of juſtice, humanity and religion, are all united in reſiſting the efforts of the new ſect of unprincipled philoſophers, who pretending to reform every thing overturn every thing, and forget how to reform themſelves.

The political atmoſphere has often been more obſcured, but it has never been ſo crowded as at the preſent moment. The fate of Italy, of Germany, and of the whole of uncivilized Europe, are in the fore ground, and in the back is the army of Egypt and the once famous Buonaparte.

The Swediſh government is ſaid to have changed its mind relative to the promiſed aſſiſtance in the invaſion of Holland.

The Spaniſh government lately demanded the releaſe of a Swediſh veſſel with Spaniſh property taken by the French, but were refuſed.

Six of the enemy's ſhips of the line are ſtated to have ſailed from Breſt—and the remainder of the fleet is in the outer harbour of that place. It is added, that the Britiſh fleet, in conſequence ſailed from Torbay, Auguſt 29.

Sept. 3. Sir William Fawcett is, at the expreſs deſire of his majeſty, appointed commander in chief of the army, in the abſence of the duke of York, whoſe departure from town is now fixed for to-morrow. His royal highneſs's baggage waggons have ſet off this day at noon

A few evenings ago (during the aſſize week) in the theatre at Lancaſter, whilſt Mrs. Siddons was performing the part of Iſabella, in the tragedy of that name, and whilſt the audience were ſilently attentive to the diſtreſs of the ſcene—in the fifth act, where the heroine of the piece is brought in frantic, and ſays,

——"Call down the Heavenly powers,
"To witneſs how you uſe me,"

immediately on one of the female attendants exclaiming

"Help! help! we cannot hold her,"

—an honeſt tar in the gallery called out with great earneſtneſs "*Give her ſome grog immediately.*" The illuſion totally vaniſhed for ſome time, and was not completely reſtored when the curtain dropped.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED.

28th Thermidor—Auguſt 15.

A member called the attention of the Aſſembly to the ſtate of France. The moſt horrible plots were forming againſt public liberty. The conſcripts were ſeduced to return and join the inſurgents. Men were openly recruited for Louis XVIII. The country was covered with brigands, and the Republicans were every where murdered under the pretence of preventing the *reign of terror*. He propoſed that a committee of ſeven ſhould be appointed to ſuggeſt the meaſures calculated to reſtore calm to the country. It was moved to print the ſpeech and refer it to a committee.

Chollet oppoſed it, becauſe for the public ſafety the law only ought to act. A great agitation took place in the council.

Deſtrem gave an account of a dreadful commotion at Thoulouſe. On the 19th Thermidor, a revolt broke out in the canton of Seves. A republican was taken out of his houſe and ſhot. The Republican troops were aſſembled, and the rebels were beaten, but they ſoon rallied to the number of 5000, and the Republicans were forced to give way. On the 22d the rebels amounted to 10,000 and were regularly embodied in companies, with a white flag flying, and under experienced leaders. The department of the Haut Garonne had taken every poſſible precaution. They had arreſted Gen Lancey, who on his examination, avowed the deſign of a counter Revolution, and implicated the commandants of Bayonne and of Jean Pie de Port. He moved that theſe accounts ſhould be ſent to the directory. Agreed to.

Eſchaſſeuriaux, the elder.—The Republic is ruined, unleſs you ſpeedily reſt from the bloody hands of the Royaliſts the daggers which they hold. The eternal enemies of the Revolution think the moment is come of proclaiming and reſtoring the ancient government. Each day brings ſome additional news of violent outrages againſt the nation. The wound is deep and muſt be effectually probed. The order of the day is *terror*, but *terror* is unfortunately in the hearts of Republicans, and joy and hope irradiate the countenances of the friends and ſupporters of kings. We have aſſumed all the indolence and apathy of kings; we are *Repreſentatives of the People*, in a lethargy, on the brink of an abyſs. Let us awake and ſecure ourſelves from the fatal blow which is aimed at the root of our national energy! We are divided and alarmed, Away with party, and let us unite to ſave the country! I demand that a ſpecial commiſſion be directed to enquire into and make an immediate report of ſuch conſtitutional, ſtrong, and deciſive meaſures as are calculated to *ſave the Republic from ruin*, and that the organization of a plan of general defence in all the departments be agreed to. His ſpeech was ordered to be printed, and the motion adopted.

On the motion of Briqueville, the papers read by Deſtrem, were alſo referred to this committee.

Accounts were alſo given of an inſurrection in the department of Tarne, 2000 Royaliſts had fired on the Republicans.

This was the day for the appeal nominal on the act of accuſation on the four ex-directors, but ſeveral motions of order were made. It was moved that they ſhould reſolve into a permanent ſitting until the committee of ſeven ſhould make their report, and that it ſhould be made in three days. The motion was received with murmurs.

At 4 o'clock they went into a ſecret committee on a meſſage from the Directory; and on reſuming the houſe, it was reſolved that the Directory ſhould be authorized for two months, to make domiciliary viſits in the Commune of Paris, where ſtrangers and counter Revolutioniſts chiefly abounded, and the Reſolution was immediately ſent to the elders.

26th *Thermidor*, Auguſt 13.

The reſult of the ballot for the committee of ſeven was declared. The members are *Chenier, Daunou, L. Buonaparte, Eſchaſſeuriaux the elder, Bouley de la Meurthe, Berlhier and La Marque.*

The ſum of 100,000 livres was granted as a ſuccour to the refugees from Piedmont.

A ſecretary read the following letter from Gen. Lefebvre, commanding the 17th military diviſion to the council of Five hundred.

HEAD QUARTERS of PARIS, 27th Thermidor, Auguſt 14.

"The preſent ſituation of Paris rendering unneceſſary the meaſure which you have thought proper to take in placing under my order, the grenadiers of the legiſlative body, I have the honour to inform you that I have given orders for them to return to their own quarters.

"Souilhe was much aſtoniſhed at this letter. The grenadiers were never that he knew of conſigned to Gen. Lefebvre. The committee d'inſpection ſurely could not give the order, and the truth muſt be aſcertained; he moved that the letter ſhould be referred to the committee of the inſpectors.

"All the committee of inſpectors declared, that they knew of no ſuch order.

"Blanchard, the commandant of the guard, was called to the bar, and he gave an account of the buſineſs. The council of elders had told him that a riot was apprehended the day before, and that he ſhould communicate with the general of the 17th diviſion. He accordingly had done ſo, and in concert with him had received the command of a picquet of 100 men, to guard the Thuilleries. Notwithſtanding this explanation, Lefebvre's letter was ſent to the committee.

"In the Council of Elders a ſimilar letter was read and produced ſome miſunderſtanding."

27th Thermidor, Auguſt 14.

Another diſcuſſion took place on the ſubject of the guard of the aſſemblies being put, no matter by what means, under the command of the General of the 17th diviſion, and Texier Olivier made a motion on the ſubject, that no part of the guard ſhould be put under the orders of the Directory, or of any of their officers, except by a poſitive law.

Jourdan read a letter from Lefebvre, in ſubſtance ſaying that he had read or debates in the councils on his letter, he had thought the matter very trifling; the following was the ſimple fact:

"The commandant of the guard of the councils informed me, that the committee of inſpectors had put this guard at my diſpoſal, and had inſtructed him to correſpond with me on the proper meaſures to be taken for the ſafety of the two councils. He ſaid that he would plant the grenadiers, and give them the command; I anſwered, that it was unneceſſary, the public peace not having been troubled. An adjutant asked me whether I [illegible] not to thank the committee of inſpectors [illegible] did ſo, and it was by error that it was add[illegible]d to the councils." The motive of Oliver was adopted.

The order of the day was called for balloting on the queſtion of the denunciation of the four members of the Directory. Three urns were placed in the tribune, each containing as an inſcription one of the three ſets of denunciations, the one on blue paper, the ſecond on white and the third on yellow. Each deputy received on mounting the tribune three ſlips of paper, diſtinguiſhed by the ſame colours, and with directions to put his vote into the correſponding urn, to the ſide aye or no, as he might determine.—When Roberjot mounted the tribune to vote, the preſident exclaimed in execution of a decree, "May the blood of the French Miniſters at Raſtadt, fall on the Houſe of Auſtria!" The members all anſwered by a cry of "vengeance! vengeance!" The reſult of the ſcrutiny will be made known tomorrow.

PARIS, 10 o'clock at night, Auguſt 30.

A violent inſurrection has broken out at Chartres, and the Directory has marched 800 men with cannon towards that city. It is ſaid that the conſtituted authorities have all been maſſacred, but we are ignorant of the details. [Chartres is an ancient and conſiderable town 45 miles S. W. of Paris.

For the thouſandth time we are aſſured that the Emperor of Ruſſia has declared war againſt the King of Pruſſia, on his refuſal to join the coalition. What ſeems to be a confirmation of the above is, that the King of Pruſſia has diſmiſſed the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and recalled his own from Petersburgh. However the truth will appear in a few days. *Courier de Paris.*

DUBLIN, Auguſt 17.

An order was given out on Tueſday laſt by General Sir James Duff, to the troops in garriſon in Limerick, to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice—in conſequence of which the ſhoes that were to be found in the different ſhops were purchaſed for the ſoldiers.

The yeomanry of the county of Cork have in conſequence of the late accounts from the Bay of Biſcay, been ordered on permanent duty.

It having been ſtated, that the Caſtle Otway corps of yeomanry had agreed to and publiſhed reſolutions in favour of an union with Great Britain, as a military body, and that no notice had been taken of ſuch proceeding by government; it is right that the public ſhould be informed, that ſo ſoon as this proceeding came to the knowledge of government, an official letter was written to the commander of the corps, diſapproving the meaſure, as contrary to the principles of military regulation, as laying a precedent of the moſt inconvenient and injurious tendency, and at the ſame time the corps was called upon to retract their advertiſement.

AMSTERDAM, September 6.

We have not heard of any new engagements in the north of Holland, the Batavian army continues to receive more ſupplies. This day a large number of Batavians and French marched from hence; another body under the command of General Dumonceau, is expected hourly, the greateſt part of which marched through Zwoll the 31ſt of Auguſt.

BREST, Auguſt 19.

Deſertion among the ſailors and ſoldiers belonging to the fleet, is riſen to an alarming degree, not a day elapſes on which our out poſts ſtop leſs than 20 or 30 ſailors and ſoldiers, Spaniards not excepted—it is high time to prevent ſuch diſorderly proceedings—the Britiſh cruiſers which are off here, have taken ſome neutrals coming from Breſt—ſeveral French and Spaniſh men of war have parted their anchors during the laſt heavy gale.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 14.

There were printing at Milan an immenſe number of copies of the following Proclamation; which are to be diſtributed when the Imperial armies enter the French Territory.

MANIFESTO.

"Suwarrow, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Royal and Imperial Ruſſian armies, &c. &c. &c.—Italy is re-conquered! and to you, Frenchmen, remains nothing but the remembrance of your atrocities and robberies. As long as the world exiſts, the infamy of your rulers will remain, and future generations will curſe forever thoſe truthleſs men. The laſt hour of thoſe ruffians is come! ruffians that have plunged you into the deepeſt miſery! and who are deſirous of ruining the world by a total overthrow of the eſtabliſhed religion and government of every civilized ſtate. Five hundred thouſand brave warriors are either already upon your frontiers, or advancing thither; they come to you, not as you were wont to come to other countries—to deſolate and lay waſte—no, they come as your friends and ſaviours, your deliverers from tyranny and oppreſſion—not, as your rulers would wiſh you to believe, to enſlave, conquer, partition, and diſmember France.—They come only to reſtore your lawful royal government, to renew the ſacred rites of religion, to ſave you from the abyſs, and make you a happy people again. Ten years bitter experience muſt have taught you to be wiſe, good, honeſt Frenchmen! I come as your friend: obſtinacy to the deluded, the ſword of juſtice ſhall only fall on him who oppreſſes what is good.—Remain, ye citizens in peace! ye peaſants remain quietly with your herds and flocks! to the property is ſacred—no contribution, no requiſition, ſhall rob you of it."

American News.

TRENTON, October 28.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Connecticut conhed at New Haven on the 10th instant. The llowing is an extract from the SPEECH of s excellency Governor TRUMBULL, at the ening of the seſſion. It is worthy the attenti- of every ſtate legiſlator, and of every individu- in the Union:

"THE tide of war in Europe ſeems changing d ſucceſs, which for a long time paſt has been tached to France, is now turned to the ſide of e powers in alliance againſt her; but whether ance is to ſink under the weight of combined ower and domeſtic diſcord; or whether by ano- er enthuſiaſtic effort, ſhe is again to riſe in this eat and almoſt unexampled ſtruggle: whether e European Power prevails, or another links the conqueſt, the policy of the United States uſt be eſſentially the ſame. And while our be- evolence weeps over the calamities of diſtant na- ons, our firſt and great attention ſhould be con- antly fixed on our own country, its particular nterest and welfare. Our general policy ſhould e American, not European. By continuing our efenſive and warlike preparations, while ſur- ounded by contending nations, we ſhould main- ain a martial and commanding attitude, ready for ll events; and while ſtudious of peace with all owers, we ſhould be intimately connected with one. With ſuch policy we may hope to prolong our tranquility, and command the reſpect of all nations. In this way we may expect to become ruly and greatly independent. May the God of wiſdom influence the United States to this policy, nd while their deliberations are conducted with hi caution and deciſion, may their adminiſtration be as remarkable for its active vigor, as for its politi- ical wiſdom and diſcernment.

Although the general concerns of the Union are under the direction of the general government, yet the individual ſtates have their particular du- ties in relation to the whole; more eſpecially they have at this critical period, to guard with vigilance againſt the arts and intrigues of the general ene- mies of the Union, whoſe inſidious influence will be particularly extended to individual ſtates, ſeek- ing to produce diviſion and diſunion, thereby to weaken and enervate our general exertions. This ſpirit of artifice and intrigue will be eagerly ſeized at a time when renewed negociations with France are attempted, and is therefore carefully to be guarded againſt, at ſuch a moment, leſt artful in- ſinuations ſhould excite uneaſineſs and diſcontent, and difference of opinion ſhould lull our defenſive preparations, or weaken our active operations.— This duty of political vigilance and watchful at- tention, will, I truſt, at this eventful period be carefully exerted by the citizens of this ſtate. And may our Almighty Protector guard theſe United States from the wiles of intrigue and deception and defend them from the injuries of war and ag- greſſion."

NEW YORK, October 29.

On the authority of a gentleman who arrived here laſt evening from Newport, we are autho- riſed to aſſert, that the frigate United States, commodore Barry, has received orders to ſail for Europe with the American Commiſſioner on the firſt of November next.

As much has been ſaid on the ſubject of our negociation with France, and the general belief is, that the appointed ENVOYS would not at preſent be ſent to Europe, we again aſſure the public, from authority not to be queſtioned, that the frigate United States, Commodore Bar- ry, is now lying at Newport, to receive our En- voys, who are on their way to that place, and are to ſail by the firſt of November. Judge Elſworth paſſed through this city on Saturday from Trenton, where, we are told, he left Go- vernor Davie, to receive ſome papers which were not ready when he left that place.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26.

This morning the 10th United States Regi- ment, commanded by colonel Moore, marched through the city on their way to Harper's ferry on the Potowmac, where they are to be ſtation- ed during the winter, together with two other Regiments of infantry. They made a handſome military appearance, and are collectively a fine body of ſoldiers.

The 11th Regiment of United States Infantry Colonel Ogden, *New Jerſey*; the 12th, Colonel Smith, *New York*; and the 13th, Colonel Tay- lor, *Connecticut*; are to be ſtationed during the winter, at Scotch Plains, New Jerſey.

October 29.

In a late ſitting of the COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED, a citizen preſented a pamphlet, entitled, "*The art of making one beloved by one's wife.*" This preſent produced a general laugh, and it was ordered to be mentioned in the Pro- ces Verbal, and depoſited in the National Li- brary.

November 1.

A Norfolk paper of the 24th ult. ſays, "It was yeſterday reported, that an Engliſh frigate had arrived in Hampton roads, in a ſhort paſſage from England, which brought accounts that the Dutch, reinforced by 10,000 French troops, had forced the Engliſh to retreat to the mouth of the Texel."

The following particulars relates to the preſent ſtate of Ireland, is taken from a late London paper.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The moſt reſpectful and honorable preparati- is carrying forward in the loyal and flouriſh- ty of Cork, to receive his Excellency Mar- Cornwallis, whoſe arrival is daily expected of Munſter. In all the town through which his Excellency has paſſed ſince he left Dublin, he has been greeted with the moſt heartfelt joy—the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of ſincere affection and reſpect. Such are the tri- umphs of virtue, ſuch the proud glories of a true chriſtian hero. A letter which we received from Kilkenny thus deſcribes the effect of his entry into that city:

"At the approach of his Excellency, a thou- ſand feelings and recollections ruſhed upon our hearts to excite the moſt ardent love and grati- tude. With his preſence was naturally connect- ed the remembrance of our dangers and the aſ- ſurance of our ſafety.—We recollected at one moment when rebel anarchy and ſanguinary li centiouſneſs were at our doors; at another, when a devaſtating and unprincipled invader dared to contaminate our land, our minds turned back upon theſe—our eyes beheld our deliverer —in a word, my dear friend, every ſenſe was gratitude. We looked, we felt, we heard no- thing but gratitude, and our expreſſion of it then, though great and enthuſiaſtic, fell as far ſhort of our inward feelings, as any attempt at de- ſcription on my part muſt be weak and inade- quate."

In truth, and we ſay it with the moſt reſpect- ful deference to former viceroys, there never was in this country a repreſentative of majeſty to whom the public looked up with ſo much gratitude and veneration. The loyal adore him —it is not in any thing but the utmoſt depravity of nature, that even the diſloyal can hate him, while his wife, active, and vigorous meaſures protected the one, his mercy ſpared of the other all whom mercy, or any obligation human or divine, could reclaim.

In the numerous addreſſes which meet the ap proach of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in his progreſs through the ſouth, the meaſure of a legiſlative union is ſpoken of with the moſt marked approbation and ſolicitude, a circum- ſtance that ſpeaks moſt honorably for the good ſenſe, true loyalty, and ſound patriotiſm of the inhabitants of that great and reſpectable portion of the kingdom of Ireland.

Who that views the ſignal reverſes ſuſtained by the French armies, that will not acknowledge a ſupreme direction of events, that will not re cognize the arm of an angry Deity. But a very few months have paſſed ſince the atheiſts and regicides of France threatened the whole civiliz ed world, and impiouſly reſting themſelves in their ſucceſſes and their ſtrength, were ſeen to deſcribe the confidence of ſucceſsful wickedneſs, and heard to cry "Tuſh, there is no God."— The Omnipotent Juſtice, however, though ſlow, was certain in its approach, and thoſe wretches, an abomination in the ſight of God and virtuous men, are now ſcattered like chaff before the wind—ſmitten with diſſention at home, and de- teſted abroad, they preſent the imagination of another Babel, and having dared to lift their impious ambition againſt every thing ſacred in heaven or earth, confuſion and diſperſion is their lot, and if to ſpeak inſtruction to preſumptuous mortals, Buonaparte, the beſt, the boldeſt, and moſt vaunted general of France, and commanding the flower and veteran portion of the French army, is put to deliberate flight, almoſt literally by the Arab of the deſart, while the probability is, that at this moment, that heart which ſwelled with the ambition of an Alexander, and beat with a deſire to carry con queſt over the globe, lies pulſeleſs in a decapi tated trunk—and that the head, which alike conceived plans of univerſal conqueſt and legiſ lation, graces with horrid triumph one of the gates of the Turkiſh palaces at Conſtantinople. The preſent war, if it has furniſhed much cala mity, has alſo furniſhed much inſtruction to mankind—it has ſhewn that perſeverance in a good cauſe cannot fail of ſucceſs, and that ſoone or later, "the ways of God are juſtified to man."

The ſentiments contained in the following extract, which appear to have ſprung from the heart of a true American, are daily becoming more faſhiona- ble, and being countenanced and ſupported by the firſt character in our National Government, aided by the impulſe of European inſolence, rivalſhip and ambition, will, undoubtedly, ere long, become the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of the great body of the American People.

"I ſhall briefly obſerve that our ſituation in- vites, and intereſt prompts us, to aim at an aſcen- dant in the ſyſtem of American affairs. The whole world may politically as well as geographi- cally, be divided into four parts, each having a diſtinct ſet of intereſts. Unhappily for the other three, Europe by her arms and by her negotiations, by force and by fraud, has, in different degrees, extended her dominion over them all. Africa, Aſia and America have ſucceſſively felt her do- minion. The ſuperiority ſhe has long maintained, has tempted her to plume herſelf as the miſtreſs of the world, and to conſider the reſt of mankind as created for her benefit. Men admired as pro- found philoſophers, have, in direct terms, attri- buted to her inhabitants phyſical ſuperiority; and have gravely aſſerted that all animals, and with them the human ſpecies, degenerate in Ame- rica—that even dogs ceaſe to bark, after having breathed a while in our atmoſphere.*

Facts have too long ſupported the arrogant pre- tentions of the European: It belongs to us to vin- dicate the honor of the human race, & to teach that aſſuming brother moderation. Union will enable us to do it. Diſunion, will add another ſtra to his triumphs.

"Let Americans diſdain to be inſtruments of European greatneſs! Let the States bound toge- ther in a ſtrict and indiſſoluble union, concur in erecting one great American Syſtem ſuperior to the controul of all tranſatlantic force or influ- ence, and able to dictate the terms of the con- nection between the old and the new world."

Noble ſentiments! Excellent counſel! Who is the man that fears no danger but from the Eng- liſh? Who is the man that fears no danger but from the French? Whoever he is he is a man of narrow views, or ſhameful prejudices. Thoſe two rival powers are equally concerned to obtain a predominant influence over our Councils and our Commerce. Both are intereſted in our weak- neſs and diſtractions; and both have printers in the country fomenting diviſions and ſtrengthen- ing parties in favour of their reſpective nations.

America, divided, is a prey to foreign in- tereſts—unſitted, ſhe may command her own deſ- tinies.

* Philoſophical Reſearches on the Americans.

The following is characteriſtic of the Chriſtian and redounds to the praiſe of him, who, forego- ing for a time, the chance of ſordid intereſts, and mingling his tears for his own ſafety, with thoſe for that of his diſtreſſed fellow citizen, cheerful- ly gave an aſylum to one of the riſing bulwarks of our nation.

An honeſt tar who lately arrived at Philadel- phia, from St. Thomas, was taken ill on his ar- rival: ſuſpecting he had caught the fever, jump- ed into a ſtage for Newark, where his friends re- ſide, but was unable to reach it. He ſtopped at a tavern where he was refuſed accommodations. He gueſſed the cauſe of this refuſal, was a fear of his having no money—he, however, threw down twenty dollars, and told the innkeeper he was welcome to it, if he would permit him to ſtay a day or two; it was not granted. The poor fellow was forced to get into the ſtage, and with difficulty reached the Princeton City Tavern, where, in the keeper of it, he found a man of hu- manity, and real hoſpitality. The writer of this article left him at that place, and heard the Landlord ſay, "He ſhould want for no- thing." (N. Y. Gazette.)

A caſe analogous to the above, occurred in a ſmall town in this ſtate in year of '98. A re- ſpectable tradeſman from the Weſtward, who, on account of buſineſs, was obliged to viſit this city for a few days when on his return was ſeized with the then prevailing epidemic. Application was made at an inn for aſſiſtance, and any money proffered for the indulgence of one night's hoſ- pitality, but to no effect—no aſſiſtance was giv- en—and although night was faſt approaching, was obliged to be aſſiſted on his horſe, to endea- vour to reach the next tavern, which was ſeveral miles diſtant. After proceeding a little time on his journey, he diſcovered a cottage on the road ſide, and aſked for admittance. The tenant ſtruck with the appearance of the ſtranger, and after learning his diſtreſs, humanly offered him ſuch accommodation as his little ſhed could afford, which were moſt willingly accepted; and altho' every attendance was given, and aſſiſtance pro- cured, the diſeaſe terminated but with the death of the afflicted. Finding his end approaching, and conſcious of the kind treatment he had re- ceived, with the knowledge of the poverty of his benefactor, he determined to ſhew his grati- tude in the only reſource which was open, by bequeathing the whole of his property to the poor cottager and his children. Thus we daily expe- rience that benevolence and hoſpitality will never go unrewarded. It was by the exerciſe of thoſe good principles, that we ſee a man poſſeſſed of handſome property—of the means of exerciſing and extending his virtues. [Phil. Gaz.]

Pittsburgh, November 16.

We are informed, that a Court Martial is to aſſemble at this place, on Tueſday next the 19th inſtant, for the Trial of Brigadier General H. TAYLOR, on charges exhibited againſt him by Colonel Thomas Stokely, of the 5th Regiment Waſhington County Militia.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

The Author of the Communication in laſt Sa- turday's paper, preſents his compliments to the Jacobins of Pittſburgh, has been highly enter- tained with the uproar it occaſioned among them. Good heavens! what a rout was in Clapboard- row; they bolted in and out, like rabbits in a warren—one was for giving him Pills, another the Strappado, &c. Direful were to be the effects of Jacobinic rage—Oh! how Smelfungus and Mundungus roared—"Let them roar, let them roar."

A publication having appeared in the Aurora, ſtating, that at the late Election 500 ſoldiers were permitted to vote at Pittſburgh. We do certify, that the whole number of ſoldiers that voted did not exceed twenty, and that they produ- ced legal teſtimony of their qualification as elec- tors. The ſtatement in the Herald of Liberty of the ſoldiers having marched to the place of Election with drum and fife, is alſo untrue.

DAVID EVANS, *Inſpector.*
WILLIAM EARL, } *Judges of*
GEO. M'GUNNEGLE, } *Election.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1799.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

A *communication* in the laſt, reflecting on the meeting at Smur's tavern, we have ſeen and con- ſidered. Our names having gone forward to the public as connected, in our ſeveral capacities, with that meeting, we may with propriety take notice of the communication, on behalf of ourſelves and thoſe who met. This was on the 26th of Octo- ber, and the information in the Aurora, relative to tranſactions in this town, is of the 28th, ſo *that it is not probable, nor even poſſible, that it was an object of our meeting* to give information, or that we or any of us did give it.

The term *Jacobin*, was originally, and per- haps deſervedly popular in France; but by the intemperance and miſconduct of the leaders, it became obnoxious, and the credit of Robeſpierre. It has ſince had the ſta- tion in that country, and in theſe ſta of incendiary, diſorganizer, &c. therefore Jacobins, and the *greateſt Jacobins*, is provoking and difficult to

The Aurora to which the epi *Traitor's Repaſt* is given, is a paper been diſtinguiſhed in advocating the Thomas M'Kean. When we compa upon it, with that upon *the Friends* of th or elect, at this place, may it not be an attack upon the Governor elect ſupported by *Jacobins*, and as an at to undermine and weaken his executive and if the author of the *communication* found, as we have reaſon to believe, a in office, may it not deſerve, with and *indelicacies*, the inveſtigation, and of the repreſentatives of the people.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Pre
SAMUEL EWALT, Vice Pre
A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
THOMAS BAIRD,
NAT. IRISH,
JAMES KERWIN,
JOHN SMUR,
JAMES RIDDELL,
} Commit

Mr. SCULL,

I am once more obliged to trouble you remarks on Mr. Findley's cenſures of ment.

A Member of the Com

FOR THE FARMERS REGISTER.

Meſſrs. SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,

SINCE I forwarded to you a juſtification of the ſtatement ſigned AN ACTUAL SET againſt the cenſures of Mr. Findley, I have in No. 20, of your paper, a further "ex by him which demands animadverſion.

In a note to the ſtatement I have ſaid "No body will believe that theſe men (Mr. Findley and Mr. Smilie) act from principle or from re- ſpect to Mr. M'Kean. He is neither better nor wiſer, neither leſs violent or arbitrary, nor more prudent and juſt now than he was eleven years ago, when thoſe very men urged an impeachment of him in the aſſembly of Pennſylvania for vi- lent, arbitrary, imprudent, unjuſt, and unconſ- ſtitutional conduct in his office."

Mr. Findley remarks on this note in the words, "It is only neceſſary for me to declare that no motion or attempt was ever made, by Mr. Smilie or myſelf, nor by any other member of aſſembly of any party on the floor of the hou or any other way known to me to have an im- peachment brought againſt *Thomas M'Kean* or any other Judge of the Supreme Court. Thus far being certified, the citizens will know what confidence to place in the aſſertions of the JU- AL SETTLER, and ſuch writers."

Mr. Findley had ſhewn very great prudence in confining his firſt cenſures to the parts of my ſtatement leaſt important and leaſt ſuſceptible of proof. Far the greater and moſt important part even Mr. Findley had not the "effrontery" to contradict. In ſo far as he did contradict it, I have ſhewn that his contradiction is neither ran- nor true. It now remains for me to ſhow, that this laſt attempt to prove me diſhoneſt he is equal- ly imprudent, unfortunate and uncandid. As this, as he has gained his point, will, I preſume, give Mr. Findley very little pain: for it will not change the opinion of any reſpecting him. To all who liſten to truth and reaſon his character is already known to be deſtitute of candour, and his dupes, who diſregard thoſe, will hardly liſten to me.

Embarked in the ſame cauſe there is a wonder- ful coincidence in the reaſoning of Mr. Findley and his coadjutor Tench Coxe. Whether Mr. Coxe has learnt from him, or he from Coxe, I know not. Perhaps Mr. Coxe led his hand in writing the Hiſtory of the Inſurrection, a pamph- let containing nearly as many miſrepreſentations as pages. As Mr. Findley appeals to Coxe, Mr. Coxe appeals to the *Hiſtory* as a Standard of truth. I charged Mr. Findley with having ſtat- ed an impeachment of Mr. M'Kean, you ſee what Mr. Findley anſwers to this. Tench Coxe was charged with riding down Market ſtreet with a laurel or oak crown on his head at the right hand of Sir William Howe in his entry into Philadelphia. What is Tench's anſwer to this? It is, that he did not ride at the *right* hand of Sir William Howe with either a *laurel* or an oak crown. This is all that Mr. Coxe ventures to deny. He might have been at the *left* hand of Sir William. His crown might have been laurel or he might have had *no* crown. But the mate- rial point was, that he did accompany Sir Wil- am Howe on his entry into Philadelphia as one of his eſcort and partaking his triumph. This Mr. Coxe knew he could not deny, and therefore he denies circumſtances of no importance.

Such preciſely is the candour of Mr. Findley in denying my ſtatement, the material part of which is that Mr. Findley charged Mr. M'Kean with violent and unconſtitutional conduct in office. Let us try Mr. Findley in his own way by words only, not meaning. Mr. Findley does not deny that he urged an impeachment of Mr. M'Kean; he only denies any motion or attempt to have an impeachment brought againſt Thomas M'Kean: I did not ſay that he moved for an impeachment. But waving words, I did ſay, and ſhall ſhew that Mr. Findley did do ſo, and perhaps every thing in his power to have Mr. M'Kean impeached, for arbitrary and unconſti- tutional conduct. A man may urge a thing which he never executes, for he may fail for want of means. A man may urge the building of a

from the same of the timbers and may fail in the other, because he cannot procure timber of that quality, or because his timber is lost by flood or other accidents. Just so did Mr. Findley urge the house to have an impeachment brought against Mr. M'Kean, but he failed in the attempt. He could not get the house of assembly to go with him in his principles, he endeavored, by failing to persuading them that the conduct of the Chief Justice was arbitrary and unconstitutional, and it therefore became vain for him to attempt any farther to have the impeachment brought.

Whether Mr. Findley *intended* an impeachment or not is only to be learnt from his conduct. He certainly acted as if he intended it, and with a full opinion of the conduct of the Chief Justice and a desire to fulfill the duties of his station, he would have intended it. But neither is this material to the truth of my assertion. The material part of it is that in supporting Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Findley could not act from principle or respect; for he was as arbitrary now as he was eleven years ago when Mr. Findley charged him with unconstitutional exercise of judicial power.

My assertion rests for its support on the authority of contemporary newspapers. 2. It rests on the authority of contemporary members of assembly. The other day I asked a member of the house what he knew respecting an endeavor of Mr. Findley in the assembly to have Mr. M'Kean impeached. The answer was, "I know he did all he could to have it done." 3. My assertion rests on the authority of the Journals. On the 5th September, 1788, Mr. Oswald presented a memorial to the General Assembly, complaining of the decision of three of the Judges of the court and of the direction of the Chief Justice, illegally to commit him to prison, and calling on the house to determine whether the Judges had not violated the Constitution in direct terms, and made themselves proper objects of impeachment. This seems to have been considered greatly as a party matter. Mr. Oswald was an antifederalist. The Chief Justice, Judge Atlee and Judge Bryan were federalists. It was against them that Mr. Oswald called for this impeachment. Judge Bryan was an antifederalist and took no part in the proceedings against Oswald. In the debates on this memorial Mr. Lewis who (though Mr. Findley makes him never a member of any political body before 1789) was then a member of assembly, opposed the memorial and defended the conduct of the Judges. Mr. Findley supported the memorial and attacked the conduct of the Judges; and proposed a resolution, "That the proceedings of the Supreme Court against Eleazer Oswald in punishing him at their discretion, were unconstitutional exercise of judicial power, and left an alarming precedent of the most dangerous consequence." This resolution of Mr. Findley's was rejected, and in its stead the following resolution was adopted, "That this house will enter into a full examination of the charges exhibited by Eleazer Oswald of arbitrary and oppressive proceedings in the Justices of the Supreme Court, are of opinion, that the charges are supported by the testimony adduced, and that there is no just cause of impeaching the said Justices."

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Oswald did present a memorial to the assembly for an impeachment of three Judges of the Supreme Court, and especially the Chief Justice, and that the house duly deliberated on this memorial; and that Mr. Findley did so far support it as by a printed resolution severely to condemn the conduct of the Judges as unconstitutional, alarming and dangerous. If this was not the most decisive and effectual way of urging an impeachment I know none more so. It was a preliminary, preparatory measure necessary to support a motion for an impeachment. The house could not impeach till they determined that the conduct was illegal. So Mr. Findley urged that they should determine. But after they had determined the contrary, and that there was no just cause of impeachment, I never supposed Mr. Findley so absurd as to urge, move, or attempt a farther.

"Thus far being certified, the citizens will know what confidence to place in the assertions of William Findley and such writers."

A Member of the Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

City and County of Philadelphia, and County of Delaware.

John Jones, Benjamin Say,
Francis Gurney, Nathaniel Newlin.

Counties of Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery.

Jonathan Potts, Joseph M'Clellan,
William Chapman, Dennis Whelen,

Counties of Northampton and Wayne.

Thomas Newhorter.

County of Lancaster.

Abraham Carpenter, Matthew Barton.

County of York.

James Ewing, John Stewart.

Counties of Berks and Dauphin.

John Kean, Christian Lower.

County of Cumberland.

Nangel Patterson, [illegible]

County of Franklin.

Thomas Johnston.

Counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset.

Richard Smith.

Counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, Mifflin and Lycoming.

Samuel Maclay, Samuel Dale.

Counties of Washington, Allegheny, and Greene.

John Woods, John Hamilton.

Counties of Westmoreland and Fayette.

[illegible] William Findley.

REPRESENTATIVES.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Godfrey Haga, Michael Keppele,
Robert Frazier, William Hall,
George Fox, Samuel W. Fox.

County of Philadelphia

Thomas Mifflin, Manuel Eyre,
William Linnard, William Penrose,
George Ingle, George Logan.

Bucks

Isaac Vanhorn, Henry Wynkoop,
Joseph Ervin, Ralph Stover.

Chester.

Joseph Hemphill, Abijah Taylor,
Thomas Bull, Roger Kirk,
James Hannum.

Lancaster.

Joseph Strickler, Alexander Scott,
Jeremiah Brown, Daniel Buckley,
John Hopkins, Richard Keys.

York.

William M'Pherson, Thomas Campbell,
Jacob Hosttetter, Alexander Cobean,
Yost Herbach, Alexander Turner.

Cumberland.

Robert Whitehill, Jacob Alter.
David Mitchell.

Berks.

Peter Fraley, Daniel Udree.
Daniel Rose, Charles Shoemaker,
William Witman.

Northampton and Wayne.

John Coolbaugh, William Barnet,
Jonas Hartzell, James Wilson.

Bedford.

Hugh Barclay, Charles Stewart.

Northumberland.

Jacob Fulmer, S. Schneider.

Westmoreland.

George Smith, Nicholas Rugh.
Jacob Painter.

Washington.

Aaron Lyle, John M'Dowell,
Samuel Urie.

Fayette.

John Cunningham, Presly C. Lane.

Franklin.

Daniel Boyer, John Scott.
Andrew Dunlop.

Montgomery.

Frederick Conrad, Nathaniel Boileau,
Jesse Roberts, Isaiah Davis.

Dauphin.

James Wilson, Stacy Potts.
Christian Say.

Luzerne.

John Franklin.

Huntingdon,

John Blair.

Allegheny.

Dunning M'Nair. James Sample.

Mifflin.

James Harris, William Beale

Delaware.

Jonas Preston, Moses Palmer.

Lycoming.

John Hunter.

Somerset.

Adam Miller.

Greene.

Isaac Weaver.

ANECDOTE OF *Mr. HUNTINGTON,*

Late Governor of Connecticut.

IN that part of Windham called Scotland, mr. Huntington was born and educated. In the same place lived captain J. K. a respectable farmer, possessed of strong natural powers of mind, and original wit decently improved by education. When mr. Huntington was a boy, captain K. was very popular with his townsmen, and often filled the highest offices in their gift. Honest, industrious, sensible and witty, his company was courted, and was generally respected by his acquaintance.

It happened, however, that a series of misfortunes overtook him, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent. To extricate himself, he was obliged to dispose of his property in Scotland. After discharging the demands which he voluntarily obliged himself to pay, he removed to a neighbouring town, and being unable to purchase he rented a farm.

A public employment was what he never coveted, he chearfully and contentedly devoted himself to farming, making himself agreeable to his neighbours, without wishing to extend his acquaintance. In this rural and obscure retreat, capt. K. spent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Huntingdon bred to the law, removed from Scotland, and commenced business at Norwich. His distinguished merit soon brought him into public life—he rapidly passed through the various grades of office to the Presidency of Congress, and after this was chosen Governor of the state of Connecticut, and was annually elected to that office until his death.*

After mr. Huntington became Governor, he had leisure to attend to his friends, which for some years before, and through the whole of the American war, he seldom could enjoy.

While a youth he was taught to look up with respect to capt. K. whom he saw in affluent circumstances, and honoured and respected by his townsmen. Many years had passed since he had seen him, and greatly were their situations and circumstances altered. He determined however, to look up his ancient friend and make him a visit in his retreat. With this intent he took a horse, and unattended by a single servant, rode nearly twenty miles, called upon a respectable clergyman, and communicated his intention, of whom he learnt that captain K. lived about six miles distant. In the morning, accompanied by the clergyman, he rode to capt. K.'s house, and found nobody within but the good old lady, his wife. The clergyman, in a manner which he judged would least discompose, told her that his companion was Governor Huntington, and desired her to send for capt. K. who was in the field. Having seated her guests in a room, which, tho' void of ornament, bore every mark of neatness; she collected the captain's best suit, and went hastily to call him, told him what guests they had, desiring him to dress, and come to the house with all expedition.

Yes, yes, said the captain, do you go in and give them a mug of cider, and I will come directly. Capt. K. was not easily disturbed, instead of putting on his best cloaths, he took the bundle under his arm, and in his frock and trousers, deliberately walked to the house. He addressed himself to his guests in a manner which made them agreeable, convincing them that he felt pleased with the visit.

"My wife and I," said he "are old folks, and unacquainted with modern politeness. You will find nothing about us," addressing the Governor, "but rusticity, simplicity, and honesty; I believe we have been able to preserve the latter, through every scene we have passed, since you were familiar at our house." The Governor conversed in the most familiar manner, dined and spent the greater part of the day with capt. K. The cloaths which the old lady carried into the field to her husband, he brought in under his arm, and after an introduction to his guests, remarked —"Governor, your unexpected visit has a little ruffled my wife, who is not much acquainted with great folks; here are my sabbath day clothes, which my wife entreated me to put on before I came to the house; but I should have appeared a just object of ridicule, had I come from the field where I was labouring in my best habit.—The Governor of Connecticut expects to find husbandmen in frocks and trowsers. A pleasing incident has released me from the labours of the field to day; and after I have smoaked my pipe, I will dress for the occasion.

Various topics were the theme of conversation, which was in general sprightly, and occasionally interspersed with the captain's native wit. "I can remember" said capt. K. "when my company was courted, and myself respected beyond my merit: my neighbours meant to honour me by choosing me their captain: they sent me to the General Assembly, and I was almost wholly employed in public business; but I long since met with a heavy reverse of fortune—my friends pitied, but could not relieve me. SAMMY HUNTINGTON, whom I loved when a boy is now Governor—and capt. K. whom he then honoured and respected, is now an humble servant. While others, who were perhaps under obligation to have remembered, have long since ceased to employ a thought about me, I feel myself overpaid by the unexpected, unsolicited honour, I have this day received from my old friend, who was under no obligation to me, I have long since bid adieu to the world, and I will now balance my account with it on the score of gratitude."

The Governor afterwards remarked, that this was one of the most pleasant visits he ever made; that captain K. appeared the same agreeable companion in indigence, that he did in affluence; that his disposition naturally amiable, was not soured by misfortune: and that this visit afforded him the most instructive and useful reflections.

[*Jenk's Portland Gazette.*]

* *It is worthy of remark, that the state of Connecticut, whose constitution of government is the most democratic in the Union, have uniformly re-elected, by annual election, their Governors, until they were unable to sustain their office by infirmity or death; or have voluntarily resigned it.*

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the subscriber.—Those who hold warrants for any number of acres under four thousand, are by a law of the United States deprived of locating them, and after December 1802, all warrants issued for military services are for ever debarred.

A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, November 11, 1799. tf.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the County of Westmoreland, on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. Present, John Baird, William Jack, and John Irwin, Esqrs. Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John B. Lecnard, an insolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland county, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the second Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct, that notice of this order and application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and in the Farmers Regifter, published at Greensburgh, successively, the last of which to be two weeks, successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. Present, John Baird, William Jack and John Irwin, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Charles Barr, an Insolvent Debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the second Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of this order on his application, be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and in the Farmer's Regifter printed at Greensburgh, for two weeks successively, the last of which to be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Pro'y.

Pittsburgh, November 16:

MARRIED, at Presqu'isle, by Thomas Rees, esquire, Captain CORNELIUS LYMAN, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, to Miss SUSANNAH REES—Also

Mr. WILLIAM EWING, of the Genesee country, to Miss SALLY REES.

DIED—At Fort Wayne, on the 21st ultimo, Captain DANIEL BRITT, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, November 4.

Capt. FELT, of the ship Penelope, arrived last Friday, in 40 days from Gottenburgh, informs, that the king of Sweden was making preparations to join the coalition—That about 20,000 troops were ready to march, and that 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates were getting ready to sail from Gottenburgh. He further adds, that the Russian fleet had joined that of the English.

The above news capt. Felt had from the American and English consuls, just before he sailed, which was on the 10th of September.

All kinds of business at Gottenburgh is very dull—the merchants had suffered so much by the French depredations, that they had laid up their remaining ships till better times, in hopes their government would contribute, by a junction with the coalesced powers, their strength towards driving their enemies to a sense of justice.

November 5.

The Honourable OLIVER ELSWORTH, and Governor DAVIE, two of the Commissioners appointed by our government to treat with France, left Hartford on Tuesday last for Newport, from whence they were to sail this day, in the frigate United States, commodore Barry—wind permitting.

APPOINTMENTS,

By the LEGISLATURE of New Jersey.

His excellency RICHARD HOWELL, esquire, governor of the state of New-Jersey, by a majority of 18—and

JAMES SALTAR, esquire, Treasurer.

November 7.

By the Winyaw, Captain Steel, arrived this morning from bombay, we have received the bombay Courier, to the 15th June last, and have just time to inform you, that they contain the official account of the taking of Seringapatam, with immense treasures, and the death of TIPPOO

Tippoo's loss was 1000 men—and the English 181 killed and 632 wounded.

The Winyaw brings several other interesting particulars from that quarter, which the departure of the Mail prevents our informing you of.

A gentleman recently from *Trenton*, asserts, that there is no foundation in truth for the rumour which has circulated respecting the determination of the combined powers not to consider any nation as neutral; at least no credit is to be attached to the report that intelligence of such a nature has been communicated to the American administration.

The brig Three Friends, capt. Effing, of this port took fire in the harbor of Lisbon, about the 1st of September, and burnt to the water's edge; the cargo, except 30 pipes of brandy, and some other trifling articles, were consumed.

LONDON, September 11.

Something of the FLEETS.

Our letters from Plymouth by yesterday's post, state the arrival of the Sylph sloop of war at that port with an account of the Spanish squadron which had been so long in the harbour of Rochefort, having sailed from thence with sixteen vessels, laden with naval stores and provisions, for the combined fleet in Brest. With a view to avoid our cruisers, they attempted to go through the passage of the Raz, which the men of war, five in number, finding somewhat difficult, they abandoned the project, and put into a bay to the southward of the place. The armed ports, however, persisted in the attempt, of which Captain Kears of the Boadicea, being soon apprised, he proceeded with a small squadron of frigates in pursuit of them, and fortunately succeeded in capturing the whole sixteen. This desirable object being accomplished, Capt. Kears lost no time in giving information to lord Bridport, who was then off Ushant, with the channel fleet, of the situation of the enemy's ships of war, in consequence of which his lordship, with the utmost promptitude, dispatched several line of battle ships, under the orders of rear admiral sir John Borlase Warren, with instructions to attack them in the bay, and great hopes were entertained of the surrender of the whole of the Spanish ships.

The Federal Offices have removed from Trenton to Philadelphia.

The Western Almanack,

For the year of our Lord

1800,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

Unseated Lands.

THE owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON,
} Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

Five Thousand Acres of

Virginia Military Land Warrants, to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold, a great bargain. Enquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Nov. 7, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

To be Let & possession given the first day of April next,

The Noted Tavern,

IN Market street, Pittsburgh, sign of General Butler; occupied at present by the subscriber. The advantageous situation and conveniency of this stand for public business, must be well known. Apply to

MARY MURPHY.

November 1, 1799. 3t

N. B. Stables are large and commodious.

Public Entertaiment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoyf town, to the town of Somerset, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the sign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre square, and has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other necessary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerset, 4th November, 1799.

N B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the subscriber in Stoystown, is now in the possession of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as usual.

6w J. W.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as usual, for Sale, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* Also, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

He offers for sale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799. 9t.

The subscriber keeps for Sale,
At his house, near the Post-office,
Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers,
ALSO,
Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

Pittsburgh, 26, October.

Just arrived and for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

At JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, September 19.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those in arrears for duty due the United States upon Stills, within the county of Westmoreland, are requested to make immediate payment, to prevent the disagreeable necessity of acting as the law directs against delinquents, as I am not warranted in giving any further indulgence.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue.

Greensburgh, Sept. 26, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night from the subscriber, an apprentice to the tinner trade by the name of JOHN HORN, about 19 years old, dark complexion, marked much with the small pox; had on when he went away, a green cloth short coat, a cross barred cassimer jacket, and a pair of striped lincey overalls, and a new felt hat; he took with him several other kinds of cloathing. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that he can get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday night the 31st of August, from the subscriber living in Frederick county, Maryland, near Woodsborough town, a mulatto Lad, named

DANIEL,

about 20 years of age, between 5 and 6 feet high, blind in one eye, as well as I can recollect the left eye—had on when he went away, a blue striped nankeen coat, with lappels, and a yellow spotted cassimer waistcoat, yellow nankeen overalls, half boots and high crowned fur hat, but it is likely he may change his clothes since he went away. He has been seen to have a PASS signed by the name of Dorsey, esquire, Frederick county.

Whoever takes up said Runaway, and secures him in any gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Sept. 13, 1799. 3w

N. B. His PASS is said to be signed by Daniel Dorsey, Esq. of Frederick county, and colonel M'Lain, Esq. of York county.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Georgetown, on the 10th of July last, a

Yoke of Oxen,

The one a Black, with a scar on his back where the hair has not grown on, and a white spot on each flank—Ear marks not known. The other a dark Brown, with a white face—The Black is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old—the Brown 6 or 7. Whoever takes up said Oxen and secures them so that the owner can get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS FOSTER, wheelright.

Georgetown, 21st October, 1799.

Stray Mare Colt.

THE subscriber has in possession a stray mare colt, two years old next spring, has a large star and a small snip, and the near hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HERVEY HEIL.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, October 29, 1799. 3t

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in Allegheny county, the 11th October inst.

a dark Bay Horse,

about 14 hands high, four years old past, a star in his forehead, and one white foot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES NEEL,
near M'Kee's Port.

October 28, 1799.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Ohio river, about two miles below M'Intosh, some time in November 1798, a spotted faced steer, supposed to be two years old, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold to pay the expence of keeping.*

CHARLES LOMAX,

November 1, 1799.

Insolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of John Brunton, prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before thy time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Brusier, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Carlisle and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Kingan, a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Pierce, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the said John Pierce be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three successive weeks, the last whereof shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honourable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Hans Morrison, of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the Court order, that the said Hans Morrison, be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in December next, that his Petition and his Creditors, may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh, Chambersburgh, and York Newspapers, each three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court

JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

1500 Dollars,

WAS delivered to the post-master here, in the post office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4520, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been suppressed in a post office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ripped, mutilated nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday, by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the imputation of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he staid some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

WANTED,
Two Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of THOMAS WILSON.

Pittsburgh, September 16 1799.

LOST,

LAST Evening in the Borough of Pittsburgh or on the road to Montour's run, a BOND given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Clark, for Nine Hundred and Fifty dollars, *dated the first day of December 1797. Whoever finds it and delivers it to the Printer of this Gazette, shall receive* Two Dollars Reward. *November 7, 1799.*

N. B. Payment being stopped it can be of no use to any person but the owner.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 1st day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Co. merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is indebted. This is therefore to forewarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the trustees residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM LARWILL.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for the generous assistance afforded him since he was put in confinement—his store having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertises he is authorized to collect debts due me, but it is unfortunate for me that Gazzam, he can produce no account nor receipt of any person. Larwill, who is disposed to pay his just debts, has a right to receive, as will appear in the following note that has been offered to be sent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1795.

Pittsburgh, February [illegible]

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the time and acquainted with every transaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an assignment of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an assignment, but an *agreement* to assign, and changed no property, until actual delivery; and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became vested in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his suit, in consideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the case may be, and to recover your debts as if no such agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE
JAMES MONTGOMERY
SAM. S. MAHON

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act granting "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described, namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the 'western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said 'river to the place where the Indian boundary 'line crosses the same—thence along the said 'boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the 'Muskingum river at the crossing place above 'Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to 'the point where a line run due west from the 'place of beginning, will intersect the said river; 'then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter townships, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, and immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress hereinbefore recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.